FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1843. [NO. 1336.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1843, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, viz:—

One Lot and three two story Brick Stores and Warehouses, (which will be sold separately or together,) known as "Hooper's Buildings."

One Lot on Mason Alley, with a comfortable Dwelling and Outhouses, now in the occupancy of Miss Anniss Pilkington, formerly D. McColl's.

One Lot in Lower Fayetteville, known as No. 17.

A tract of Land, beginning on the river and running to the road leading to Lumberton, including the "Piney Bottom," containing about 1600 acres, divided into lots of 60 to 221 acres, known as the Broadfoot and Ashe Lands.

A Plat of the Land, as divided, can be seen on application to J. Munn.

A Lot on Moore and Ann streets, the old Brick Yard, containing about 7 acres.

A Lot in Campbellton, being one-sixth of 6 acres subdivided, at and below the mouth of Cross Creek.

Terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

MARGARET S. HOOPER,
Executrix of Jas. H. Hooper.
WM. HOOPER,
Adm'r of T. C. Hooper.

January 3, 1843. 35ts

115 BARRELS IRISH POPATOES, just received and for sale at the Waggon Yard, by JACKSON JOHNSON.

Dec. 30, 1842. 35-4wpd

Received per Henrietta Steamer,

25 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Common do. do.
A few dozen very superior PORT WINE.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 29 1842. 35-tf

FRANCIS A. TERRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

WILL Practice in the County and Superior Courts of Richmond and the adjoining Counties. 35-6wpd

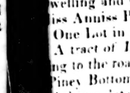
TO HIRE.

THE NEGROES belonging to the Estate of Charles McAlister, dec'd, will be hired out at the residence of Mrs. McAlister, on Saturday the 14th inst.

JONATHAN EVANS, *Ex'r.*

January 2, 1843. 35-2w

STRAYED OR STOLEN,



From the Subscriber, on Sunday, the 25th instant, a bright grey HORSE, seven years old, slim body, his thighs a little dappled, about sixteen hands high. Said horse was brought from Wilmington, N. C., and may attempt to get back there, but it is more likely he has been stolen, as he was seen along with a man on horseback, on Sunday evening, on the Morganton road about nine miles from Fayetteville, going towards that place. A negro man was also seen crossing the Cape Fear Bridge, at Fayetteville, on Sunday night, with a horse of the same description.

If stolen, I will give a reward of $10 for the recovery of the horse, with sufficient evidence to convict the thief; or I will pay all reasonable expenses to any person who will take up said horse and forward information thereof to me, by letter directed to the Fayetteville Post Office.

DUNCAN SHAW.

Cumberland county, Dec. 30, 1842. 35-2w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THIS popular article, for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, ulcers, and cutaneous affections generally, just received for sale at the Book Store. A more extended advertisement, with cases of cures, will appear in a week or two in the Observer. *Jan'y* 3.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

40,000 DOLLARS!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class B, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 21st of January, 1843.
78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

$40,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,255, 2,200, 2,000, 1,900, 1,800, 1,700, 1,600, 10 prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 15 of 200, 400 of 150, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26	Whole Tickets		$120 00
Ditto	do	26	Half do	60 00
Ditto	do	26	Quarter do	30 00

30,000! 25 prizes of $2,000.
UNION LOTTERY,
Class No. ONE for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 28th of Jan'y, 1843.
GRAND CAPITALS.

$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,195, 25 prizes of $2,000, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of	25	Whole Tickets		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25	Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25	Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

December 23, 1842. 34-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL assortment of Garden Seeds, from D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the growth of 1842, for sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

December 29, 1842. 34-3w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOODS & NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD at the Store of Giles S. McLean, on Friday the 6th day of January next, all his

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of an assorted selection, suitable for a Country Store.

Also, will be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday the 23d day of January next, one large Road Wagon and Gear for six horses. Also,

21 NEGROES,

Consisting of a number of choice Fellows, Women and Children, and Boys from 8 to 10 years of age, levied on as the property of Giles S. McLean, to satisfy Executions in my hands for collection.

Terms Cash.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Sheriff.*

Lumberton, Robeson Co., Dec. 23, 1842. 34-3w

Christmas & New Years' Presents.

THE TOKEN; Magnolia; Friendship's Offering; Ladies' Album, and Rose;—splendid Annuals. Sears' Bible Biography, with several hundred Engravings; Sears' Wonders of the World, also with numerous Engravings; Norman's Rambles and Discoveries in Yucatan, with numerous Engravings. Language of Flowers.

Also, the American Almanac for 1843; The U. S. Almanac for do.; Sketches by Boz; Nicholas Nickleby; Oliver Twist; Curiosity Shop; Pickwick Papers; (all with Plates.) Condition and Fate of England, by Lester; Benjamin's Architect; U. S. Dispensatory; Preston's Book Keeping, Indelible Ink, &c.

Dec. 19. E. J. HALE.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

ON the 25th of January next, and to continue from day to day, at the residence of Dugald McDugald, in Moore county, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by the said Dugald to secure the payment of the following debts, to-wit:

To Rebecca McDugald, the sum of	$307 20
Margaret McDugald,	1,490 60
David A. Ray,	200 00
Bank of the State of N. C.	326 05
Do. do. do.	350 00
Thos. Roads,	119 00
Polly Campbell,	40 00
Henry Myrover,	50 00
Mrs. F. Martin,	115 00
Bank of Cape Fear,	600 00
James Baker,	25 00
Arch'd McLauchlin,	10 00
John R. Ritter,	250 00
Wm. Wad worth,	140 00
John B. Troy,	140 00
Lemuel Stone,	140 00
Flora Campbell,	5 00
Thos. Roads,	7 80
Matthew R. Moore,	30 00
Daniel McDugald,	307 20
Mary McDugald,	1,301 70
—— Dodd,	60 00
Dr. Benjamin Robinson,	30 00
Thos. J. Buchanan,	240 00
Geo. Campbell,	77 00
Andrew Sloan,	12 00
Gardner & McKethan,	40 00
Elijah Fuller,	50 00
Bank of the State of N. C.	101 00
Do. do. do.	105 00
H. Leete,	40 00
Neill McLeod,	230 00
Daniel Blue,	170 00
Mrs. F. Martin,	125 00
Tyson & McGilvary,	13 00
Margaret Buie,	10 00
Dugald McDonald,	12 00

I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, several tracts of LAND on the waters of Crane's Creek, in parcels to suit purchasers, on a credit of six and twelve months, the purchasers giving notes with approved security. Also, the following PERSONAL PROPERTY, viz:

A negro man slave, Frank, about 35 years of age, a valuable mechanic, being a Wood workman and Painter.

Aaron, about 25 years of age, an excellent Blacksmith.

Peter, about 24 years of age, a good field hand.

Simon, about 23 years of age, has worked about 3 years in a Blacksmith shop.

Rose, about 60 years of age.

Hannah, about 70 years of age.

1 fine saddle Horse, Saddle and Bridle, 3 likely Mules, 10 head of Sheep, 1 Barouche and Harness, interest of two-thirds in a set of Farming Utensils, 1 Cotton Gin, 1 Wheat Threshing Machine, 2½ sets Blacksmiths' Tools, 2 sets Wagon Makers' Tools, 6 Bedsteads, 2 Feather Beds and Bed Clothing, 1 walnut Folding Table, 1 walnut Secretary, 6 small pine Tables, 4 Wash Stands, 1 pine Slab, 1 small walnut Table, 1 lot of Crockery Ware, 1 Rifle Gun and accoutrements, 1 Silver Watch, 1 new four horse Wagon and Gear, 2 Trunks, 1 Bearskin, 3 sets of Shovel and Tongs, 3,000 Brick, 1 lot of Lumber and Wagon Timber, 1 lot of Paints and Painters' Tools, a parcel of Corn, Pork, Peas, Oats, Fodder, &c., with sundry other small articles too tedious to mention, on a credit of 6 months for all sums over 5 dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security.

The said Deed of Trust is made to secure debts, and particularly those above mentioned, and as it is feared that there may not be a sufficiency for the payment of all the debts, to avoid any odious or unjust preferences, it is *provided* that any person holding any of the said claims, on the day of sale, may purchase property to the amount of such claim or claims, and that the same shall be taken in payment of any bid or bids by such holder to the full amount thereof, as stated above, without being liable to any pro rata reduction, except so far as may be necessary for the payment of charges and expenses. The sale will positively take place without reserve, as no discretion is left to the Trustee.

JOHN MORRISON, *Trustee.*

December 15, 1842. 34-ts

NEW GOODS, *Uncommonly Cheap.*

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

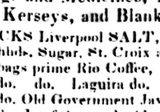
Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5. 1840. 14tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of the new and enlarged Edition, just received by E. J. HALE.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

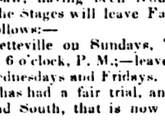
Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

THEIR OWN WITNESSES.

Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun, it is now indisputable, are rival aspirants for the satisfaction of being badly beaten for the Presidency in 1844, by Henry Clay. Desirous of aiding our Locofoco friends hereabouts in choosing between them—and not having much else to do while waiting for that "same old coon" to recover from the thrashing the Gerrymander gave him the other day in Ohio—we propose calling their attention to the few choice extracts which follow:

Firstly—What Mr. Calhoun thought of Mr. Van Buren:

"Mr. Van Buren has none of these recommendations; he is not of the race of the lion or tiger; he belongs to a lower order, the fox and the weazel."
John C. Calhoun in 1836.

Secondly—What Mr. Van Buren's right hand men said of Mr. Calhoun:

"Mr. Calhoun will not tell the truth when a lie will serve his purpose."—*Washington Globe.*

"If there be an ultra in favor of the Federal power, he (Mr. Calhoun) is the man. His acts are proof enough without his speeches."
Richmond Enquirer.

Thirdly—What Mr. Calhoun "used to think" of the Locofocos:

"They (the Van Buren party) are held together by the cohesive power of plunder."—*J. C. Calhoun.*

"In fact, to prove corruption and abuse, but strengthens the administration (of Martin Van Buren) in the affections of that powerful and disciplined corps, which is the main support of those in power."—*John C. Calhoun.*

Fourth and lastly—What Mr. Calhoun said of "Old Hickory:"

"General Jackson has many high qualities; his courage and firmness is bold, warlike and audacious; though *not true to his word or faithful to his pledge!*"—*John C. Calhoun.*

That will do for the present. We commend these "random recollections" to our Locofoco friends by way of desert for the hearty repast they enjoy in reading Mr. Webster's Whig denouncing speech at Boston.—*Memphis Enquirer.*

A Word from Thomas Jefferson.—"We have experienced, what we did not believe, that there exist both profligacy and power enough to exclude us from the field of interchange with other nations. That, to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. The grand inquiry now is, Shall we make our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation? He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufacture must be for reducing us either to dependence on that foreign nation, or to be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. I am not one of these. Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort."

Letter to Benjamin Austin, Jan. 9, 1816.

A Laconic Message.—The Legislative Council of Wisconsin came together on the 5th instant, notwithstanding a doubt whether a session could be held without an appropriation therefor by Congress. After an informal organization they informed Governor Doty that they had assembled and were ready to receive any Executive message; whereupon he returned to them the following:

"Not conceiving that the Legislative Assembly have any authority by law to meet at the present time, *I have no communication to make to them.*"

The coroner of Mobile on the 17th instant held an inquest on the body of Francis Dykens. It appeared on examination of the witnesses that the deceased, while at dinner, without any apparent cause, plunged a carving knife into his breast, which almost immediately caused his death. Verdict of *felo de se.* The deceased was intemperate in his habits, and, it is supposed, committed the dreadful act of self-murder while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens.

Powerful Magnet.—A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any one to show or name any thing surpassing its powers, when a man mounted the stand and told him that Woman was the magnet of magnets, for, said he, if the loadstone could attract a piece of iron a foot or two, there was a young woman who, when he was a young man, used to attract him *thirteen miles every Sunday to have a chat with her!*

A Bright Child.—The following incident took place in a public school in Lowell a few days since. A little boy was asked how many mills make a cent. Ten, sir, was the prompt reply.

Immediately a bright faced girl held up her little hand in token of dissent.

"Well, miss, what have you to say?"

"Please, sir, 10 mills *don't* make a cent. Pa says all the mills in town dont make a cent."—*New Bedford Bulletin.*

A preacher having married a couple in church the other day, unfortunately gave out as the very next hymn—"Mistaken Souls that dream of Heaven!"

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29.

Mr. Arrington, from the Committee of Finance, reported a Bill extending the time for Sheriffs to settle their accounts with the Comptroller.

Mr. Worth presented a Resolution in favor of A. B. Cochran, administrator of J. M. Allen, late Sheriff of Montgomery County, for $75 for Insolvent Polls, which was read the first time and on his motion, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Wm. P Williams presented a Resolution, that the Speakers of both Houses inform Mr. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. of his election as Senator of the United States, and request his acceptance of the same.

Mr. Edwards introduced a Resolution which, on his motion, was ordered to lie on the table, that the two Houses of the General Assembly will adjourn on the day of . His object he said, in introducing the Resolution, was to call the attention of Senators to this subject; he left the blanks to be filled up at some future day by the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Biggs, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the Bill for an equal distribution of the Public funds, and for the relief of the people, reported the same back to the House, and recommended its rejection. Mr. Patterson moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute, which was agreed to; and, on his motion, the Bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bracken presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Orange county, praying for the erection of a new County, out of a portion of said County, by the name of Alamance. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Francis presented a bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Regan presented a Resolution in favor of John St. Clair; which was read first time, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Avery, from the Committee on Cherokee Lands, reported a Resolution in favor of certain purchasers of Cherokee Lands; which was read first time, and laid on the table.

Mr. Munroe, presented the following:

Resolved, That this House hold evening sessions from and after Monday next.

Before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.

The Senate's Committee in relation to the Communication from the President of the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road Company, was announced by the Speaker, to consist of Messrs. Joyner, Arrington, Morehead, Reid, and Spruill.

Mr. Edwards called up the Senatorial District Bill, which was the unfinished business of yesterday; and the question recurring on the passage of the Bill, Mr. Albright demanded the Yeas and Nays, and by —Ayes 33, Noes 15, the Bill passed its final reading.

Mr. Moore called up the Congressional District Bill which was read the second time. Mr. Cooper moved to amend as follows: In the 8th District, strike out "Washington and Tyrrell" and add "Martin;" and in the 9th District strike out "Martin," and insert "Washington and Tyrrell," which amendment, by Yeas 33, Nays 15, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The pending question was on the Resolution of Mr. Munroe, that this House hold evening sessions from and after Monday next.

After some discussion, the Resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Caldwell, of Iredell, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill to establish Graham County, reported the same, recommending its rejection. The bill was then read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Taylor of Nash, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing said Committee to inquire into the expediency of adopting some general system of Extra Courts, for the more speedy administration of Justice, reported the same back, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Also on the bill, limiting the right of prosecution for assaults and batteries when no weapon is used, to the person injured, recommending its rejection. The bill was then taken up on its second reading, and a debate of some length ensued, Messrs Byrd, Cardwell, and Wilson, of Lincoln, supporting the Bill, and Messrs. Guthrie, Mendenhall, Barringer, and Francis opposing it. On motion of Mr. Baxter, it was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 66 to 43.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to the proposition of the House, to refer the communication of His Excellency, the Governor, with the accompanying letter of the President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, to a joint select Committee, and Messrs. Barringer, Biggs, Nash, Bower and McRae, were appointed on the part of this House.

Mr. Baxter, presented a bill for the more speedy administration of justice; which passed its first reading, was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next. [The bill provides for holding extra terms of the Superior Court whenever the Judges shall deem it necessary.]

Mr. McRae presented a Resolution, instructing the Joint Select Committee on the subject of the Wilmington Road, to inquire into the expediency of foreclosing the mortgage on the said Road, and selling the same; which was read and adopted.

Mr. Biggs, from the Joint Select Committee on Banks, reported a Bill to regulate the premium on Bills of Exchange, sold by the Banks of this State, and for other purposes; and also a Bill concerning the State Directors of the Banks of this State, and for other purposes; which passed their first reading, were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Brogden, from the Joint Select Committee on the communication from the Governor relative to the expenditure for furniture, reported a Resolution, instructing the Treasurer to pay the balance of $64 54; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Francis, a Resolution to send a message to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to inquire into the best means for the removal of the Cherokee Indians, now within the State of North Carolina, and hereafter preventing the ingress of any of said tribe; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Brogden, from the Joint Select Committee, appointed to examine into the expenditure of the appropriation for the repairs of the Governor's House, &c., submitted a Report in behalf of himself and Mr. Dobson, of the Senate, which was read and laid on the table.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

Mr. Elliott, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a Resolution, concerning the election of Public Treasurer, together with a bill. [Provides that, hereafter, the election shall not take place, later than the 10th of December, and that he shall enter into Office on the 1st of January next thereafter.] Passed its first reading.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a Resolution adverse to any alteration in the present laws respecting Alimony and Divorce.

Mr. William P. Williams, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, adverse to the memorial of James Cromartie, asking leave to clear out Cypress Creek in Bladen County. The Committee was then discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Elliott moved to reconsider the vote *of yesterday*, on Mr. Cooper's amendment to the Senatorial District Bill, which, on motion of Mr. Joyner, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Shepard, the Senate adjourned until 3, P. M.

The afternoon Session was, (in pursuance of the Joint Order,) set apart for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Cardwell moved a reconsideration of the vote, concurring in the proposition of the Senate to raise a Joint Select Committee to examine into the condition of the Banks, &c.

Mr. Barringer opposed the motion to reconsider. If gentlemen wanted an investigation, he was willing that they should have it. Charges had been made against the Banks, calculated to injure them, and he desired that the matter should be investigated, that the facts might be made known. He believed the charges were only made for electioneering puposes, but still some persons believed them, and if an investigation was had, it would put an end to them. He should not vote to reconsider.

Mr. Wilder hoped the matter would be reconsidered. The House had voted unadvisedly, and adopted a proposition which they could not carry out. They had thought that it was only to examine the Mother Banks; but if the Committee were to go to all the Branches in the State, and had to report to the Legislature, it would keep them in session until dog days. If an examination is made, let the Committee be appointed at the end of the Session, and report to the next Legislature; let it be thorough. He believed, sincerely believed, that there was something wrong in one of the Banks of the State, and it ought to be investigated. He hoped the vote would be reconsidered.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, thought this a strange proceeding on the part of the opponents of the Bank. They had made the charges against these Institutions, and now that a Committee was appointed to examine into the truth of them, they wished to reconsider the vote. They knew the charges were not true. They have gotten into a scrape, and now they want to get out. The Whigs believed these Banks to be sound, and they desire an investigation, and he hoped every Whig would vote against the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Cardwell said, this debate was very unexpected to him. He must say, that it was the most extraordinary proceeding he had ever witnessed; a debate to be sprung upon the House on a mere motion to reconsider. He had voted on the proposition of the Senate without understanding it. But as soon as he understood the extent of it, he saw it would not do, and he asked to reconsider, that he might put himself right in the matter. If the friends of the Bank were desirous to have an investigation, let them choose some other mode than this Resolution proposed. He did not think them sincere in the matter, and this debate was intended for political capital—these Speeches were made for Buncombe.

Mr. Moore should not vote to reconsider. This proposition came from the Senate, and let them retrace their steps, and send us a message proposing to rescind. He had no doubt but that the Resolution had been introduced to fulfil some foolish pledge made to the people; and if so, and the individual is ashamed of it, let him take the back track, confess his fault, and introduce a proposition to rescind, and he would vote for it. The credit of the Banks has been injured by these charges; and as they have come forward with a Resolution, he was anxious that they should go forward and investigate, that the clamor against the Banks may be stopped. The gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Wilder,) proposed that a Committee should be appointed at the end of the session, to make the investigation, and report when sir? two years hence! He should vote against reconsidering.

Here Mr. Halsey moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, but afterwards withdrew it; and Mr. Leach proceeded to address the House in opposition to the reconsideration. But before he had concluded, the Speaker announced that the hour had arrived for executing the Joint Order, which was the Inauguration of the Governor; and the debate was suspended.

THE INAUGURATION.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, a message was sent to the Senate, informing them of the readiness of the House to receive them in their Hall to proceed to the execution of the Joint Order.

Whereupon, the Senate appeared in the Hall of the House, and was received by its members standing.

and uncovered, (*i. e.* their hats off,) and remained uncovered during the whole of the ceremony. The Members of the Senate seated themselves on the right of the Speaker's Chair, and the Judges of the Supreme Court just in front. The Gallery was crowded with the fairest of the many fair Ladies of which the City can boast; and altogether, the scene was very imposing. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Ruffin; after which, the Governor elect delivered a very short, but appropriate Address to the two Houses, returning thanks to them, and through them to their constituents, for the honor conferred upon him; and promising to give more substantial evidence of his gratitude by a faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He forebore to give any views as to what measures would be necessary to afford relief to the people, as these had been given in detail in his message. His was an office of very limited powers, and he could do nothing more than see the laws executed, which they in their wisdom should pass. He is but a sorry sailor, said he, that cannot direct a vessel on a smooth sea, but it requires a skilful navigator to direct her when the storm rages. The good old Ship of State is now under stress of weather, and it remains to be seen whether you will prove yourselves skilful navigators, and entitle yourselves to the lasting gratitude of her people.

This ceremony having been gone through with, the members of the Senate retired, and the House proceeded in the discussion.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, took the floor, and spoke in favor of the reconsideration. He contended that the Resolution which had been adopted would not answer the purpose of an investigation, was entirely impracticable and ridiculous. And if gentlemen on the other side were sincerely in favor of an investigation, they would vote to reconsider, that something more effective might be agreed upon.

Mr. Nash replied to Mr Jones, maintaining that if the Resolution was ridiculous, it had been introduced by a Democrat, and sent to us by a democratic Senate; that the Senate ought first to retract, and it would be disrespectful and discourteous to that body to act as was proposed.

Mr. Bragg spoke at some length in favor of a reconsideration. If he had not been so often surprised of late, by the action of gentlemen in that House, the present proceedings would have greatly surprised him. They profess to be in favor of an investigation, and yet hold on to a Resolution, that they know can effect nothing. He did not believe they were sincere. But if they were, let them bring in a Resolution that would carry it out—let the gentleman from Orange do it, for he saw no impropriety in his doing it—and he would vote for it. The gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. Moore,) had said that this Resolution had been introduced by some individual to fulfil some foolish pledge to the people. Suppose it had, what was that to the State! Shall we be at the expense of this foolish investigation because of that. Gentlemen had said something about promises too. It was an old maxim, that persons who live in glass-houses ought not to throw stones. He reminded the Whigs of their promises in 1840—promises, he said, only made to be broken. This was tender ground—he would warn gentlemen to beware how they alluded to promises.

Mr. Leach replied with much force to the remarks of Mr. Bragg, and in opposition to the motion to reconsider. The action of the Democratic party, he contended, had done much to depreciate the paper of our Banks, though the Banks were as sound as any in the Union—and this investigation would serve to restore that confidence which they deserved. The gentleman from Northampton had said, that the Whig promises in 1840, were not carried out. Why were they not carried out? The death of one of our men, and the *treachery* of another, sir—and that treachery connived at by the gentleman's political friends.

Mr. Stone said, he would say something in justification of himself, as the motive for introducing the Resolution had been alluded to. The Resolution had been introduced into the Senate by his colleague, Mr. Hester, after consultation with himself and several of their constituents, (some of them Whigs,) and they thought it the best measure for the relief of the people, that could be fixed upon. It was not introduced to carry out any promises made to the people. He made no other promise to the people, than that he would act in all matters, as he thought would best promote their interest. And he should do so, let them come from Whigs or Democrats.

Mr. Nash rose to reply to the gentleman from Northampton, (Mr. Bragg.) He would give him as a reason for not voting to reconsider, that he did not believe they would get a better Resolution, than the one already passed—and that there was room to believe there would be no investigation if the vote was reconsidered. He was much obliged to the gentleman from Northampton, (Mr. Bragg,) for wishing to put him on the Committee of Investigation, but he must decline the honor. We have had an investigation before by Whigs, and the Democrats were not satisfied with it. It was a Whig report, they said. Parlour influences had operated, and they have concealed the facts. Let *us* get in, and we will expose the corruptions. And, now, sir, the Democrats have the majority. The gentleman from Northampton had said, that the Whigs had made promises but to be broken. He would not now go into an argument to show that the Whigs had done all in their power to fulfil their promises; he would take occasion to do so at some other time. But the gentleman's party have made promises too, and if he had forgotten them, he would refresh his memory by reading a few from a copy of the Globe, published in 1834. [Here Mr. Nash read, to the no little merriment of the House, some extravagant promises in the Globe, as the results of the Sub-Treasury, that gold should flow in streams up the Mississippi, that farmers should walk on gold, and that each one should have a long silken purse of beautiful network, and the gold shining through its interstices, &c.] Here are promi-es, sir, continued Mr. N., and promises made to be broken.

Mr. Guthrie should vote against the reconsideration. He had voted for the Resolution as it came from the Senate, not because he believed an investigation necessary, but because he did not wish to be called a Bank Federal Whig—a long and odious name. The gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Wilder,) proposed that the Committee should be appointed at the end of the Session, and report to the next Legislature. And what would be the effect of it? Why, sir, on the eve of the next election, the Democratic papers would publish—not a statement of the investigation—but an inuendo—'We learn that some wonderful disclosures'—you know how it would be Mr. Speaker. He could not vote for this: but the other was a harmless proposition, and he should always vote for their harmless propositions, however ridiculous they might be.

Mr. Avery contended, that if an investigation was desired, a reconsideration of the vote was the best way to come at it. If it was reconsidered, the gentleman from Rockingham had promised to bring in a proposition that would answer the purpose. [Mr. Cardwell shook his head, as much as to say, he had not.] He argued at some length in favor of an investigation.

The debate was farther continued by Messrs. Barringer, Pope, Cardwell and Francis. The remarks of the latter in reply to Mr. Cardwell were most excellent; and we regret that time and space forbid a sketch. We hope, however, to be able hereafter, to give more than a sketch of it.

The question was then taken on the reconsideration, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Cardwell moved to lay the proposition of the Senate on the table.

Mr. Barringer hoped the motion would not prevail. Both parties had expressed themselves favorably to an investigation; and now was as good a time as any to begin. If the motion did not prevail, he should offer an amendment in the following words: "That said Committee have power to send for persons and papers; and, further, that if said Committee ascertain that they cannot report in time for the action of this Legislature, that they inform the General Assembly of that fact that such other steps may be taken, to enable said Committee, or any other that may be appointed, to continue the investigation after the adjournment under such authority and direction as this General Assembly may give."

Mr. Jones, of Orange, moved to amend the motion to lay on the table by adding, 'and that it be made the order of the day for Monday next.' The amendment was accepted by Mr. Cardwell, and the motion prevailed.

The House then adjourned to 3 o'clock.

The evening session was occupied in the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 2.

Mr. Dobson offered a Resolution, for the construction of a Turnpike Road, from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Joyner called up the Resolution for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, so far as regards their Bond due 1st January 1843, introducing an amendment to the Resolution, accompanied by a Bill, which he moved to lay upon the table.

Mr. Edwards called up the Resolution offered by him on Saturday, respecting the adjournment of the Legislature, when Mr. Morehead moved to fill up the blank by inserting Monday, the 16th of January.

Mr. Dobson moved to amend by adding, "If consistent with the interests and honor of the State."

Mr. Edwards hoped the amendment would not prevail. The Senate of North Carolina would never adjourn until it had settled all that was in their power, to protect the interests and honor of the State.

Mr. Dobson withdrew his motion.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Morehead, Spruill, Thomas and Dockery, the motion of Mr. Morehead, by Ayes 42, Noes 3, was adopted.

Mr. Reid then called up the Congressional District Bill, the question being upon a reconsideration of the amendment carried on Saturday, detaching Martin from the 9th and adding it to the 8th, and detaching Washington and Tyrrell from the 8th and attaching them to the 9th.

Mr. Cooper opposed any reconsideration of the subject. The time of the Senate was needlessly taken up in this way. Let Senators talk less, and think more, and they would do more justice, to their constituents and the State.

Messrs. Spruill, Arrington, Exum, Cooper, and Moore, debated the question to reconsider, at much length. It ultimately prevailed, Ayes 24, Noes 21.

The question recurring on the amendment, it was again advocated by Mr. Cooper, and opposed by Mr. Moore, and, by Ayes 22, Noes 24, was rejected. And the question then recurring on the amendment, proposed by the Senator from Wayne, Mr. Exum, it also, by Yeas 12, Nays 33, was rejected.

The Bill, by Ayes 27, Noes 17, then passed its second reading.

Mr. Larkins introduced a Bill, to repeal an Act, passed at the present Session, to establish a new County, by the name of Catawba, from a portion of Lincoln County, which, after a few remarks from Mr. Morehead, passed its first reading, but was afterwards indefinitely postponed, 25 to 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road, made a report, stating that it would be inexpedient to legislate on the subject at present, and recommended the rejection of the bill. It was then read the second time and rejected.

Mr. Nash presented a bill to increase the pay of Jurors in Orange county, and for other purposes; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Nixon presented a memorial from the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, praying for the payment of some monies due the said Town which have been paid to the State by the General Government. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Nash presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Orange county, praying that the appointment of Constables may be given to the County Courts; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ashe, from the Joint Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the manner in which the money appropriated for the repairs of the Governor's House, &c., had been expended, submitted a report in behalf of himself, and one other member of the Committee, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lord, a memorial from citizens of Rowan, on the subject of a Turnpike to the West; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Candler presented the following Resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That no Private Bill shall be presented to this House after Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Nixon, the bill concerning the Commissioners of Navigation on the Cape Fear, was taken up on its third reading. Mr. Lord spoke in opposition to the bill, and Mr. McRae replied. The question was then taken, and the bill passed its third reading.

The Speaker announced, as the order for the day, the Resolution from the Senate, relative to appointing a Committee, to investigate the affairs of the Banks of this State.

Mr. Barringer moved the amendment of which he gave notice on Saturday last.

Mr. McRae moved to lay the Resolution and the amendment on the table; which was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 62, Nays 44.

Mr. Jones of Orange then moved a long Preamble and Resolutions, asserting the want of time to make an investigation of the Banks during the Session, and providing for the appointment of three Commissioners by the General Assembly, to perform that duty under oath, and report to the Governor, and through him to the next Legislature, and in the mean time their report to be published in the newspapers and in pamphlet form; the Commissioners to be paid for their services, &c. Ordered to be printed.

The bill for the further relief of Insolvent debtors, was taken up on its second reading. Mr. Harrington moved its indefinite postponement. Whereupon, a debate ensued, Messrs. Candler, Francis, and Jones, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Nash, Bragg, and Mendenhall in opposition. The question was then taken on its indefinite postponement, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 52, Nays 49.

Mr. Harrington presented the following:

Resolved, That this General Assembly adjourn on the 16th instant.

But before the question was taken, on motion of Mr. Nash, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3.

Mr. Edwards, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a Resolution instructing the Committee to report a Bill to stay the Collection of Debts under execution, to establish a Valuation Law, or some other measure which, in their opinion, would afford the most speedy and permanent relief to the people of the State, adversely thereto, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. On motion of Mr. Spruill, the Report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a bill amending the present laws concerning the Election of Sheriff. [Sheriff to give Bonds two days after the election, twelve Justices of the Peace to meet for the purpose of receiving said Bonds.] Passed its first reading.

Mr. Morehead offered a Resolution, that the Comptroller report as early as practicable, the amount of money paid into the public Treasury by the Bank of the State, as Dividends on the Capital Stock held by the State in said Bank; also the amount paid in as taxes on the stock held by individuals since the organization of the Bank, including the Dividend payable in January 1843.—That the Comptroller further make a like statement as to the amount of Dividends and Taxes paid into the Public Treasury, by the Bank of Cape Fear, since the extension of its Capital Stock, under the act of the Legislature of 1836-37, which was read and adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Lord presented a bill for arranging the sixth Judicial Circuit; which passed its first reading.

The engrossed resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 16th instant, was taken up for consideration. Mr. Wilder moved to lay the Resolution on the table, but afterwards withdrew it; and the motion having been renewed by Mr. Bragg, was decided in the negative, by a vote of 31 to 69.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, the Resolution was amended by inserting *sine die*.

Mr. Guthrie moved to lay on the table and be the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Bragg thought the Resolution improper, and intended for political effect—and went on to show that it would be impossible to get through with the business by that time.

Mr. Caldwell, of Iredell, proceeded to reply. If it was intended for political effect, it came from a distinguished member of his party. He was here called to order.

Mr. Nash moved to amend, by inserting the 9th, instead of the 16th. If gentlemen did not intend transacting the public business, and their only object was to save money, then the sooner they adjourned the better.

Mr. Patterson moved to lay the Resolution on the table until the 1st of March. A short debate ensued on this motion; after which Mr. Patterson withdrew his motion, and Mr. Nash his amendment, and the Resolution was adopted.

The bill to make it Arson to burn Cotton Gins or Treshing Machines, was taken up on its third reading. Messrs. Nash and Avery spoke in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Barringer submitted some remarks by way of explaining the object of the bill; after which the bill was rejected.

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting the proceedings of the meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, in which they agree to surrender the Charter of said Bank, if the Legislature will propose it.

Mr. Jones of Orange moved its reference to a Joint Select Committee. Mr. Guthrie suggested a Select Committee of this House; and Mr. Barringer proposed the existing Joint Committee on Banks.

Whereupon, a debate of some interest ensued, in which Messrs. McRae, Barringer, Pope, Biggs and Guthrie, participated.

Mr. Jones of Orange, then withdrew his motion of reference, and introduced the following:

Whereas, the Stockholders of the Bank of the State have tendered a resignation of their Charter to this Legislature, therefore,

Resolv'd, That the Legislature accept of said resignation.

Mr. Mills addressed the House with feeling and energy on this motion, calling on them to forsake their party, and act as patriots. He hoped enough of those in the majority would stand by the Whigs, and refuse to accept the Charter—and pictured the distress that would be occasioned by a destruction of the Bank.

Before the question was taken, on motion of Mr. Munroe, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a bill adverse to any alteration in the Laws on Descents and Legacies; the Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Rogers presented a Bill, authorising the Literary Board to issue one million of dollars, and to make loans, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Bill for the assessment of Real Estate was amended by extending its operation to 10 years. By 27 to 19, it passed its final reading.

A communication from the Comptroller in answer to the Resolutions of yesterday, introduced by Mr. Morehead, was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The question pending yesterday, was on the resolution of Mr. Jones, of Orange, relative to accepting the surrender of the Charter of the Bank of the State.

Mr. Jones asked leave to offer the following modification of his Resolution:

Whereas, the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, have tendered a resignation of their charter to this Legislature, therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That this Legislature do, and they hereby accept the same—and from and after the adjournment of this General Assembly, all the powers, privileges and rights conferred by the said charter, shall cease and be determined, except for the purpose of gradually winding up the said corporation as may be provided by law, during the present or any future session of this General Assembly.

2. *Resolved*, That we will not send any agents to Bank meetings with or without instructions, to negotiate terms of any sort with Bank Stockholders—we neither desire their aid, nor will we submit to the control of Bank Corporations, about the measures to be adopted upon a surrender of their charter.

3. *Resolved*, That the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, do forthwith communicate to the Stockholders of the Bank of the State the following answer to their offer, to surrender the charter heretofore granted to said corporation: 'That if the Bank of the State is willing to surrender their charter to this General Assembly, the said offer will be accepted by the Legislature.'

4. *Resolved*, That a Joint Select Committee of 3 on the part of each House, be appointed, with instructions to prepare and lay before this General Assembly, at the earliest day it is practicable, the best and safest system for managing the funds of the Bank of the State, and to put them into the hands of competent agents, to be chosen by the Legislature, and particularly how, and in what way this surrender may be best used as a means to relieve the people instead of oppressing them, and to do this in such a way as will enable the debtors to renew and pay off their debts by instalments, with convenience to them, and safety to the owners of the fund—and especially to guard the interest of the State as a Stockholder, and protect the public against injury—which said Committee has leave to sit during the session of the Assembly, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Barringer moved the following as a substitute:

Whereas, the individual Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at their annual general meeting, held in this City on the 2d inst., did adopt the following Resolution:

Resolved unanimously, by the individual Stockholders in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, that if it be the pleasure of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to instruct the Representative of the State in the General meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank, to propose the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for closing the business of said Bank, and dividing the Capital Stock among the Proprietors thereof, at as early a day as is consistent with the security of the debts, and reasonable indulgence to the debtors of the Bank, they will concur therein.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be transmitted by the Chairman of this meeting to his Excellency the Governor of the State, with a request that he communicate the same to the Legislature, and also inform that body, that this meeting will be continued open from day to day, by adjournment.

Which Resolution has been transmitted for action thereupon, to the General Assembly, by the Governor of this State; and whereas, it is the opinion of the General Assembly, that however the private interests of the Stockholders, (the State included,) might be promoted by closing the business of said Bank, and re-investing the Capital thereof in other more profitable employments, yet, in the present crisis of affairs, such a course might be destructive to the best interests of the great body of the people, and be attended with great distress and embarrassments, and lead to consequences that cannot now be anticipated; therefore,

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That in determining the question of the surrender of the charter of said Bank, such a course ought to be adopted as would diminish, instead of increasing, the present distress of the people; and that therefore, the Representative of this State, in the meeting of the Stockholders, be instructed to refuse his concurrence to the above proposition of the private Stockholders, to surrender the charter of said Bank, and that he be instructed not to propose any measures, in the present state of affairs, for closing the business of said Bank and dividing the Capital stock among the proprietors thereof.

An interesting debate ensued on this motion; Messrs. Barringer, Caldwell, of Iredell, Ashe, Baxter, Francis, and Leach, advocating the substitute, and Messrs. Biggs, Jackson, Bragg, and Cardwell, the original Resolution.

The debate was continued until half past two o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. McRae, the House adjourned until 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 4 o'clock, and proceeded in the discussion.

Mr. McRae took the floor, and addressed the House for some time with great warmth in opposition to the Bank, but before he had concluded, was compelled to take his seat from indisposition.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Lord, Ashe, Nash, and Francis, in favor of the substitute, and Mr. Jones, of Orange, in favor of the original Resolution; but before the question was taken, at about 7 o'clock, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

In the Senate, the bill to arrange the Congressional Districts of this State, passed its final reading, in its original shape as reported by the Committee.

The House of Commons was engaged all day in discussing the Resolutions submitted by Messrs. Jones of Orange and Barringer of Cabarrus, in relation to the recent action of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State.

The Legislature.—This is now the *seventh* week of the Session, and we shall be obliged to any one who will winnow a single grain of *Wheat*, from the *chaff*, which has marked the legislation of the present Assembly, long to be remembered in the annals of our State. Liberal in pledges and promises *before* the Election, what have the Locofoco majority done to redeem them? After spending a month in the most disgusting personal and political contentions, they elected a United States Senator—a duty which they ought to have performed the first week, and would have done, but for the ambitious aspirations and jealous feelings of their leaders. What practical measure of relief for the People has been matured, or even proposed? It is no use for a Whig to attempt any plan, for the mad-dog cry of Party would be raised at once, and crush it in embryo. All that the Whigs can do in their present position, is to vote on such measures as the Locofoco party, with their large majority, may graciously bring forward. The majority have the power, if they choose to exert it, to pass *any* bill, to press through *any* measure; and, if divided amongst themselves, they suffer an adjournment to take place, without doing something towards the relief of a suffering people, that people will hold them to a very strict account. The mutterings of the distant thunder are already heard.—*Register, Jan.* 3.

Senatorial Districts.—The bill reported from the Joint Committee on the subject, arranging the Senatorial Districts of the State, has passed the Senate, in the precise form it was reported, and as published in this paper. It is now before the other House, where, we presume, no serious obstacles will be interposed to its final passage.

Register.

We have never seen the Whig members of the Legislature in better spirits than they are at this time. They feel the proud consciousness of having done *their* duty, and a conviction, amounting almost to a certainty, that this is the last Loco Foco Legislature which will ever control the destinies of the Old North State.—*Ib.*

THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

The following calm, dignified, and gentlemanly paper has been communicated to the Senate, in reply to a resolution of a totally different character passed by that body:—

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Dec. 23, 1842.

C. L. HINTON, Esq., Public Treasurer:

Sir: Your Communication of the 20th inst. covering Resolutions of the Senate, was received by last evening's mail, and immediately submitted to the Board of Directors, when it was resolved, "that, the President of the Bank being absent from the State, the Cashier be directed forthwith to reply to the queries, propounded by the Public Treasurer, under direction of the Senate, as follows:"

Quere 1. Why did the Bank of Cape Fear, declare a Dividend of only 2½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, in January last, when the other Banks in the State, declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. on their Stock?

Answer. The Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear has, within the last few years, been several times increased. At each increase, and previously to the admission of the new Stockholders, it became necessary to divide the Surplus fund among the old Stockholders, and thus, our Profit and Loss account, on the 1st of January last, was comparatively small. Had the Bank looked solely to the interest of the Stockholders, they might have increased the debt, and declared a larger Dividend; but at that time, the Bank of Cape Fear, in common with all the Banks of the country, was in a state of suspension, and under these circumstances the Directors believed it their duty not to enlarge their circulation, but to keep the affairs of the Institution in such condition as would justify it in the resumption of Specie payments at any moment.

Quere 2. Why did said Bank declare no Dividend at all in July last, when the other Banks declared Dividends of 3 per cent., thereby causing a loss to the State, on her Stock in said Bank, in one year as compared with the Dividends of the other Banks of $18,627, and a loss to the individuals owning said stock of $33,873?

Answer. The Profit and Loss account in July last, would have justified the Bank in declaring a Dividend of 3 per cent. but as it had been ascertained, that the institution had sustained a loss at one of its Branches nearly equal to that amount, it was thought proper not to declare a dividend, but to transfer the amount to "Contingent Fund to cover losses." For the loss or gain, which the State or Stockholders, may have derived from their investment in the Stock of this Institution, the Board would ask your attention to the annexed Statement, from which it would appear that, notwithstanding the withholding of the Dividend in July last, they have from May 1835, to January 1843, realized an interest of nearly 8¼ per cent. per annum, on their investment.

Quere 3. And whether any part of said losses have been caused by the plunder of the Bank, by any of its officers, and at what offices said thefts have been committed, and the amount so lost?

Answer. This Board is not aware of any loss, which it has sustained by the defalcation, or other improper conduct of any of its Officers. The defalcation of E. H. Wingate, former Cashier of the Branch at Raleigh, for $13,904 16, is secured by a good and sufficient Bond, and is not considered as a part of our bad debt. This Bond is now in suit.

Quere 4. And whether any part of said losses have been caused by loans to build Rail Roads, and lying over without the payment of interest thereon, and how much of said interest is thus lying over and unpaid?

Answer. This Bank has sustained no loss, either of principal or interest, by loans to build Rail Roads, nor from interest lying over unpaid. Neither has it any claim of principal or interest at maturity, against any Rail Road Company. The only liabilities of Rail Road Companies to this institution, are, a Bond of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, endorsed by the State and due in January next, for $35,000; a note for $11,000 due in March next, and endorsed by individuals good for ten times the amount, and further secured by an order from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, on the Postmaster General, to receive their next quarter pay for the transportation of the U. S. Mail, which of itself is equivalent to the amount of the loan; and at the Branch at Raleigh, Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, endorsed by the State for $17,000, not yet at maturity, and upon which the Board at the Principal Bank has no reason to doubt but that the interest has been regularly and promptly paid.

Quere 5. Whether any part of said losses has been caused by permitting favorites under pretence of keeping accounts with said Bank to abstract moneys from said Bank, upon their naked, or insufficiently secured Notes, Bills, Checks or Drafts, with which to shave in the Northern Cities the Promissory Notes of the North Carolina merchants, to be thrown into said Bank for collection—and the amount lost by the Bank by the said transactions, and the Offices at which they happened?

Answer. The Bank is not aware of any loss it has sustained upon paper discounted in the manner propounded in this quere. It is the practice of the Principal Bank to discount no paper without good and sufficient *personal security*. The Directors at the Branches are constituted the sole judges of the paper offered for discount; and if any loan has been made by any of the Branches upon paper deemed insufficiently secured at the time the loan was effected, the Directors of the Principal Bank have no knowledge of the circumstance.

It is at all times the aim and intent of the President and Directors to preserve unsullied the good name and credit of this Institution, but apprehending, from the *tone of the Resolutions*, that some distrust, as to the proper administration of the affairs of the Bank, may exist in the minds of a part of the Senate, the Board will give any facility to a full investigation, should a Committee be appointed to visit the Principal Bank and its Branches.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
THOMAS H. WRIGHT, *Cashier*.

Appended to the above report, is the Statement referred to, which shows that the dividends declared from May, 1835, to January 1843, a period of 7½ years, average 8 4-15 per cent. per annum. That more than the ordinary annual profit of the Bank, but its division has been necessary in consequence of the admission of new stockholders, and the propriety, on such admission, of dividing all accumulated profits.

The Table also shows, that the State has, in the same period of 7½ years, received, in dividends the sum of $219.475 50, and for tax on individual stock, $13,837 54. Of these sums, $154,296 have been received since the increase of the State's stock in the Bank, viz: from Dec. 1838 to January 1843.

This large amount of income to the State, which is chiefly devoted to the maintenance of Common Schools, the Locofocos seem to be doing their best to deprive us of in future.

How stands the case?—We published a statement, a week or so since, showing what North Carolina has derived from her investment in the Bank of the State alone, since July 1835, the sum of $252,000 (omitting fractions) besides being entitled to about $65,000, her share, of the reserved fund on hand—in all $317,000!

And, it appears from the Reply of the Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, to certain interrogatories propounded by one branch of the Legislature, that that Institution has likewise paid to the State, during the same period, on her investment in that Bank, a sum of $233,000!

It is for the People to say, whether the State's connection with the Banks, which has saved them from increased taxation, has been so unprofitable, as to render a dissolution of the Copartnership desirable.—*Register.*

Bank of the State.—We observe that a friend of the "Star," in his last number, has fallen into the same error that a correspondent of the "Fayetteville Observer" and many other persons have, viz: in stating that the Stockholders of the Bank of the State had surrendered their Charter. This they have not done. They have only resolved in respectful language, that if it be the pleasure of the Legislature *to propose* the adoption of such a step, that they will accede to it. Or, in other words, that if the State is tired of the Partnership, and distrusts either the honesty or solvency of her Co-partners, they are willing to settle up and dissolve the connection. The Stockholders have good reasons for believing, that they are viewed with suspicion and distrust by the other partner in the concern, and conscious of the purity of their motives, and of the integrity of their conduct, they have taken the only step in their power to ascertain how far they are correct in the opinion they entertain, that they are regarded with an evil eye by their Co-partners.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Adjournment.—Both Houses of the Legislature, it will be seen, have resolved to adjourn on Monday, the 16th inst. They may resolve and re-resolve, but if any attempt is made to mature a tithe of the business on hand, an adjournment cannot take place at the time agreed on.—*Ib.*

Supreme Court.—This Tribunal met, under the new law regulating the time of convening, on Friday last. The following gentlemen have been admitted, after examination, to the practice of the Law:

In the Superior Courts.—Francis A. Thompson, Richmond county; John L. Lillington, Wilmington; W. H. Henderson, Raleigh; Wm. Thompson, Lincolnton; Junius L. Clemmons, Lexington; Richard Creecy, Chowan; Wm. J. Baker, Gates; Francis Hawks, Washington; Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington; and —— Lassiter, Oxford; E. Nelms, Anson county; Talcott Burr, Jr., Wilmington.

In the County Courts.—Benjamin F. Atkinson, Cumberland; John Red. Henderson; Gaston Meares, Wilmington; Wm. Bryson, Henderson; Wm. Rutherford, Rutherfordton; Ruffin W. Tomlinson, Johnston county; John S. Johnson, Salisbury; Edmund D. Macnair, Tarborough; William D. Reeves, Eutaw, Alabama; Francis M. Pearson, Anson county; John N. Washington, Waynesborough; Edward A. Heartt, Hillsborough; David S. Reid, Rockingham; Thos. H. Leary, Jr., Chowan; W. M. Shipp, Lincoln county; Wm. C. Hunt, Chapel Hill; Thomas J. Morisey, Sampson County; F. B. Satterthwaite, Henry Dimock, Beaufort; James Alexander Peden, Wilmington; and C. M. T. McCauley.

Register.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Pilatka, under date of the 26th ultimo, published in the Savannah Republican:

"Matters in general in Florida wear rather a favorable aspect, and I trust, if success continues, it will not be long before the country will be entirely rid of every red-skin. *Tigertail* is safely out of the woods. His band, together with *Ogl'arche's*, consisting of over 100 Indians, among whom are 30 hearty warriors, found themselves rather suddenly transferred from *terra firma* to a steamer, a few days since, at Tampa, and as suddenly transferred to Horse Key, a picturesque isle, whence they set for New Orleans on the 31st instant."

The Missouri Reporter (one of the principal Democratic papers of the State) says: "We believe that nine-tenths of the Democrats are in favor of moderate discrimination for the benefit of manufactures, and that revenue enough cannot be obtained from duties without making such discrimination, and affording ample incidental protection to domestic industry."

From Madeira.—The ship Mexican brings farther intelligence concerning the late gale at Madeira, which proved so fearfully destructive. The number of lives lost is computed to have been at least *fifty*, while more than *two and a half millions of property* were destroyed. The whole island is almost made desolate by this awful visitation. Bridges have been swept away, orchards destroyed, houses ruined, streets spoiled, and great numbers of the inhabitants deprived alike of homes and food. At sea two days after the most violent storm, a gale destroyed a great number of vessels. Among them were the British brig Dart, the brig Creole of Richmond, and the schooner Wave. A Sardinian brig went down with *twelve* men on board. This terrible calamity is almost as dreadful as was that which visited the same island in 1803, though the number of lives lost is somewhat less.

New York Tribune.

When old Zacharjah Fox, the great merchant of Liverpool, was asked by what means he contrived to realize so large a fortune as he possessed, his reply was:—"Friend, by one article alone, in which thou mayest deal too, if thou pleasest—civility."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 5.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Wm. P. Williams, from the Internal Improvement Committee, to whom was referred the memorials and resolution in favor of a Turnpike Road from Fayetteville to the West, reported adversely thereto, and requested to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. *Which was agreed to.*

Mr W. made a like adverse report on the memorial for a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the West.

Mr Brown, from the Committee on Banks, laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the Bank of the State, and the Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, in reply to interrogatories made to them by said committee, which were read and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr Dockery, the resolution relative to surveying the most convenient and practicable route of a Canal from Lumber River to Cape Fear River, and the improvement of the navigation of Lumber River, was taken up and read the 2d time. After a debate of considerable length, in which its passage was advocated by Mr Dockery, and opposed by Messrs Cooper and Melvin, it was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the bill to divide the State into Congressional Districts was taken up and read the third time and passed. Several amendments were offered, but all rejected. The most material were offered by Messrs. Morehead and Dockery. The latter gentleman proposed to strike out all but the 1st, or Mountain District, and the 9th, or extreme Eastern District, and insert the following, viz:

2d District—Stokes, Surry, Ashe, Wilkes, Iredell, and Davidson. Federal population of this District, 75 624.

3d—Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Davie, Anson, and Cabarrus. Federal population, 75 049.

4th—Cumberland, Chatham, Moore, Robeson, Richmond, Montgomery, Randolph, and Stanly.—Federal population, 73 343.

5th—Orange, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, and Guilford. Federal population, 71,236.

6th—Nash, Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Granville, and Wake. Federal population, 72 416

7th—Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, Lenoir, Onslow, Wayne, and Johnston. Federal population, 74 234.

8th—Carteret, Craven, Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington, Beaufort, Greene, Pitt, Edgecombe, and Jones. Federal population, 72,650.

FRIDAY, Jan'y 6.

In the Senate, Mr Joyner, from the committee on Education and the Literary Fund, to whom had been referred sundry resolutions relative to Common Schools, reported a bill providing for the employment of a General Superintendent of Common Schools, with other amendments to the Act of 1840. Upon the passage of this bill, the Hon. B. Brown made a considerable flare up, contending that the State and Federal officers were likely to eat up the substance of the country, and declaiming at length against Whig extravagance. The Hon. gentleman was asked why he had not exercised his power and influence, when in the councils of the nation, to remove some of the supernumerary officers who were eating out the substance of the people; and if he had done so, to point to the time and to the officer; but the gentleman failed to give either time or officer.

RALEIGH, Monday Evening, Jan'y 9.

SIR: As this is the 8th week of the session, I suppose some of your readers are ready to ask, What has been done, and when will the Legislature adjourn? You may inform them that some half dozen officers have been elected, two or three new counties made, a few unimportant bills passed, and several of very great importance on the tables;—have made a great many speeches against the banks, rail roads, vested rights, exclusive privileges, &c., and intend to adjourn about the 1st of February.—We hear of great distress out in the country, but we are doing very well here,—the Democracy do things in their own way, and will have all things right.

THE BANK QUESTION.—Our latest news from Raleigh is, that Mr Barringer's Substitute for Mr Jones's resolutions had been rejected by a decided majority, and that the latter would doubtless be adopted by an equally decided vote.

It is said also, and on high authority, that the scheme of the party is, to establish a Bank on the faith and funds of the State alone, such an institution for instance as the Central Bank of Georgia, which has been so ably managed by the Locofoco party in Georgia, that it is now utterly bankrupt, its notes being at 40 to 50 per cent. discount, though the "faith and funds" of that State are pledged for their redemption. Or the Bank of the State of Alabama, which is in pretty much the same condition. It is said that some people will only become wise in the school of experience, but our "Juveniles," appear not to profit even in that school.

Our decided impression from the first has been, that the Charter would be surrendered and the Bank wound up. We had the strongest reason to believe, (we might almost say *know*,) that to the individual Stockholders the business was no longer desirable, as well because of the diminished profits, as of the vile slanderous warfare waged against them by men, many of whom, as is very justly remarked by another paper, "it would be unsafe to trust alone in the vaults of a Bank." Some of the party in this place believe, or *pretend* to believe, that the Stockholders are not serious in their resolution—that it is all a *ruse*, to frighten the Legislature, &c.; and this motive is urged by a writer from Raleigh, who, having sold out his Bank Stock, and being rich, cares not for the Bank, though he goes his death for maintaining the honor of the State in the redemption of the Rail Road Bonds. (of which he owns a good many thousands.) If there are any who really entertain such an opinion, they know but little of the character of the President of the Bank, who would be the last man in existence to take a step for such a purpose. No. The guarded language of the resolution of the Stockholders is intended, not to leave a place to "dodge" through, but to throw the responsibility on the Legislature, where it ought to rest. The Locos there seem quite willing to assume that responsibility; and the people can be at no loss to know where to throw the blame of the distress which will inevitably follow.

The resolutions of Mr. Jones, who is decidedly the *great man* of the party in the House, are ungrammatical, undignified, necessarily rude and insulting, and propose means that no court in a land of law would carry into effect. Look at the second resolution, and see how a parcel of boys, not remarkable for wisdom, affect to scorn all association with or aid of such men as Duncan Cameron, Geo. E. Badger, John H. Bryan, and the like. Is not such language disgraceful to the body in which it is proposed, not hastily, but after a week's reflection? The 3d resolution is but a reiteration of the 1st; but the 4th, with all its tautology and concern for the "dear people," would seem to contemplate the confiscation of the effects of the Bank, or, what would probably result in the same thing, the taking the property out of the possession of its owners, and placing it in the hands of "competent agents, to be chosen by the Legislature." Mr. Jones, lawyer as he is, must surely have forgotten that there are any such things as Courts in North Carolina, which protect private property against such unlawful appropriation.

We ask the reader's careful attention to the resolutions.

We have received Gen. Dockery's Speech in the Senate on his proposed amendment to the Congressional District Bill, and regret that it came to hand only three hours before it is necessary to issue our paper, so that we are obliged to postpone it till our next.

The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last half year.

ANOTHER RELIEF BILL.—The latest of this batch of bills, with which the Legislature has been bored, provides that the Literary Board shall issue One Million of Dollars in Notes, say 300,000 in $3 Notes, 300,000 in $5 Notes, 200,000 in $10 Notes, and 200,000 in $20 Notes, to be loaned out through fifty Loan Offices, in proportion to the Federal population of each county; no individual to borrow more than $500. Interest to be paid semi-annually, and one-fourth of the principal to be refunded every year.

Of course the bill will not pass, for the *consistent* Locofocos can never think of issuing "rag money" without a substantial specie basis, and it is well known that the Literary Board has no specie on which to base a paper issue. It is worthy of remark that all these visionary paper money schemes are the production of the ranting "hard-money democrats."

TAXES.—When the Banks are wound up, as the hotheaded *boys* in the Legislature seem determined they shall be, to what source will the State resort for the amount of revenue usually derived from those Institutions in the shape of taxes and dividends, amounting to about *forty thousand dollars a year?* The reply is, that it will have to be raised by INCREASING THE TAXES. There can be no other mode. It is true that the State may get along for some years by living on its capital; but sooner or later it must come to an increase of the People's taxes.

Some curiosity is felt to know, why it was that the Locofocos in the Legislature permitted five or six weeks of the session to pass away without a solitary movement towards that thorough examination into the condition of the Banks, and the "reform" which was so lavishly promised during the electioneering campaign? The war on the Banks broke out only a few days before the period at which the Assembly usually adjourns *sine die*. And then, the leaders of the party, after having wasted nearly the whole session, impudently contend, that there is *not time* to make the investigation which has been courted on all hands. If the people do not call them to a strict account for this miserable pretence, it will be because party feeling over-rides patriotism, and covers the basest fraud and falsehood, and most palpable neglect of duty, in the representatives.

TRUTH IN A NUT-SHELL.—The Richmond Compiler, alluding to the contemplated surrender of the Charter of the Bank of the State, says:—

"The North Carolina currency has stood above suspicion during the whole of the suspension era. The present Legislature, however, seems to be influenced by a mischievous curiosity, like that of the little philosopher who cut open the bellows to find the wind, —and are disposed to gratify it upon the Banks. Therefore this movement of the Stockholders, who, like the frogs in the pond, are opposed to such Legislative amusement, knowing that it will be death to their interests. Right."

There is another comparison that may be made with equal truth. In contemplation of the large amount of taxes and dividends paid into the State Treasury by the Banks, the Legislature is about to rip open the goose that lays the golden eggs."

TESTIMONY OF THE ENEMY.—We put the following paragraph of the Raleigh Standard on record, to enable our readers to see what is the opinion of that paper as to the manner in which the Bank of the State has been conducted, and as to the "fearful responsibility" which its party is assuming in permitting it to be wound up. There is a glimmering of sense in the Standard, though we must not forget, that no one has done more to encourage the war upon the Banks, and thus to bring about the present crisis, than that unprincipled print:

From the Raleigh Standard.

The Bank of the State.—We learn that at a meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on Monday last, a Resolution was adopted to propose to the Legislature, that if that body would instruct the State's Agent to vote for a surrender of the Charter of the Bank, the other stockholders would vote with him. This will throw the responsibility of the surrender upon the majority of the Legislature, and we think it a very fearful one for them to assume at this time of pecuniary embarrassment. If this Charter is accepted, and no immediate remedy devised, of which we see no prospect, the consequences will be more ruinous to the interests of the people, we apprehend, than can be well conceived. Besides, we hazard little in saying, that no Institution that may be erected, will be better managed than has been the Bank of the State. We speak of things as they are, and what is the best use to be made of them.

CONSOLING.—The "Democracy" in our Legislature will have great cause to feel flattered when they get home at the complimentary language of some of their brethren who have sense enough to feel the disgrace which is put upon the "Old North" by their conduct. It is well understood here, that one of the most influential of the party has pronounced the "assembled wisdom" "a set of d——d fools, who don't know what they are about;" and that many of the less conspicuous entirely concur in his opinion. There is a great outcry in the party against sending "boys" to the Legislature; but if those who complain would reflect upon it, they would find the evil lying deeper than that. It is but natural that the "boys" should desire to carry out that "reform" which the old men have professed so great a desire to effect. It is not fair to blame the boys.

We learn, too, that one of the most distinguished Locofoco Senators said in Raleigh a few days ago, that "this is the last Democratic Assembly that we shall have." So mote it be.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—If the Legislature should agree to accept the surrender of the Charter of the Bank of the State, it has been suggested that it would be well to accompany the act with an instruction to our Members of Congress to vote against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, since, in the event of so great a curtailment of the circulating medium, property must go down still lower, and many men who now think themselves much more than able to pay their debts, will be bankrupted. Let the Locos think of it.

THE RECONSIDERED RESOLUTION.—The Register, in reference to the disgraceful backing out of the Locofocos from their own proposition to make a thorough examination of the Banks, says:

"This very party, who have for years been denouncing the Banks before the people, as swindling shops, as devouring the substance of the people, as rotten to the core, and who by this very Resolution, as Mr. Francis told them, declared that the recent Statements submitted by the Banks as their condition and means, are wholly false and deceptive—this very party, we say, who have pretended all along that all they wanted was an opportunity of ferreting out the abuses of these Corporations—this very party, the moment they found they had committed themselves to an investigation, which would as surely have ended in stamping with falsehood, their allegations against the Banks, as it was made—this very party, we say, as soon as they found their only mode of escape from the dilemma in which they had placed themselves, was to "take the back track," ingloriously fled, leaving the Locofoco banner trailing in the mud. The Whigs taunted them in every way—reminded them of their stale charges of corruption and favoritism, but it all would not do—every Loco Foco in the House of Commons, voted to re-consider the previous action of that body. Of course, having the majority, it *was* re-considered, and the Resolution now lies on the Table! How any man, after giving this vote to reconsider, can ever stand up before the People again, and talk of the "rotten condition" of the Banks, passes our comprehension. They have, in the most solemn manner, declared, by their refusal to investigate their affairs, that they do not themselves believe the charges which, for political effect, they have heretofore countenanced and circulated."

The Richmond Whig has fallen into an error in supposing that the election of Mr. Haywood to the Senate is any part of a triumph for Mr. Calhoun. Mr. H. is believed to be as decided a Van Burenite and anti-Nullifier, as Bedford Brown himself. The only difference is, that he is of immensely superior calibre as to talents. Of course his election was *not* "in defiance of the interference of Gen. Jackson, Col. Benton and others," who wrote letters deprecating the election of a Calhoun man.

Neither is there the shadow of a shade of a hope that Mr. Haywood will support Whig measures, or "surmount the trammels of party, and give effect to the voice of his constituents," as the "Whig" of a subsequent date appears to think probable. There is not a more determined party man in North Carolina, and they who expect any Whigism in his course, (except such as may be useful in acquiring for himself notoriety,) are doomed to disappointment. And yet the Whigs of North Carolina have no reason to regret his election—it is so much better than having either Brown or Saunders. And though it is true, he is rather tricky, and not very scrupulous as a politician, and as decided an aristocrat as can be found in the State; yet these are faults which may not prevent his doing the State credit in the Senate, and the Whigs at least are not responsible for advancing a man of such traits.

MR. CLAY AT NEW ORLEANS.—The papers from New Orleans furnish most eloquent accounts of the enthusiastic reception of the great statesman in that City. He arrived there on the 23d ult., escorted by six of the noble steamboats of the Mississippi, which met him some distance up the river, filled with thousands of citizens, committees, &c. He landed in the midst of an immense concourse of military and citizens, the vessels with colors flying, salutes fired by the artillery on shore and on the public vessels of this country and of Texas. He was eloquently addressed by Col. Christy, Chairman of the Committee, and delivered an admirable reply. He was then escorted to Dr. Mercer's, with whom he resides whilst in the city, by sixty thousand people, loud cheers breaking upon his ear at every step, every window and door filled with ladies who eloquently united in the welcome so cordially extended. In the afternoon he dined with the New England Society, and at night attended a Ladies' Fair, at which, as every where else, the utmost enthusiasm was exhibited. His entrance was greeted with prolonged and repeated shouts, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the band struck up a favorite national air. Wherever he passed, he was loaded with bouquets and other beautiful and chaste testimonials of regard from the ladies. Among the incidents of the evening, was the receipt of the following letter out of the Post Office (our readers who are not familiar with these Fairs must know that a Post Office is one of the most amusing as well as successful modes of emptying the pockets of the spectators.)

"To the Hon. HENRY CLAY,
Care of the Orphan Boys,
Ladies' Fair, St. Louis Saloon,
[*Franked.*] Crescent City, La.

HON. SIR:
While sons of old Louisiana nail
To the mast-head the banner of their guest,
The daughters of the Crescent City hail
With their best welcome—*Harry of the West!*

We reign omnipotent in 'Home Affairs,'
Altho' in politics mute as the mouse;
And tho' our husbands claim the votes as theirs,
They can't deny that we still *rule the House!*'

Right well content in silence still to reign,
While thus we may each aim and object carry,
And from Louisiana unto Maine,
Depend upon it, women go for *Harry*.

Welcome again! thrice welcome to our city!
And mark among your Presidential notes
How sorrowful it is, and what a pity,
That women may not rulers choose with votes!
LOUISA ANNA."

A committee of 26 gentlemen from Mobile, met him at New Orleans, and invited him to visit Mobile, which he has promised to do about the last of February, if the state of his health and the business which has carried him to New Orleans will permit.

A committee of 35 citizens of Augusta, Geo., has been appointed to invite Mr. Clay to visit that city.

THE SOMERS MUTINY.—The Court of Inquiry is still in Session, making very slow progress. Up to Tuesday evening of last week, only two witnesses, Mr. Wales and Lieut. Gansevoort had been examined, after the reading of Capt. McKenzie's statement. The testimony is very voluminous, and serves in the estimation of all parties to sustain and justify the Commander's course throughout. The following question, and answer of Lieut. Gansevoort, are very pointed:—

Q. From what you observed and knew of the spirit and feelings of the crew and of the progress of the mutiny up to the time of the execution of the ringleaders, did you then, or do you now believe that the Somers could, or could not have been safely brought into port unless the ringleaders were executed!

A. I did believe that she could not have been otherwise brought into port, and I do believe so now. I think she never could have reached port in the hands of her Officers, if the execution had not taken place. I thought so then, I think so now.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—The Postmaster General has issued his Proposals for Mail Contracts for the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, and Territory of Florida. The bids are to be made before the 13th of April, and the service to commence on the 1st July.

In regard to the Great Mail through this State, we observe that there are a variety of shapes in which bids are solicited. 1st. As at present, by Rail Road and Boats from Weldon to Charleston. 2d. By rail road to Wilmington, coach to Winyah Bay, and boat to Charleston. 3d. By way of Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw, &c. to Columbia, at the rate of 6 miles an hour, in any kind of vehicles the contractor may select. And 4th. By the direct road from Raleigh to Columbia, via Rockingham, &c. in any kind of vehicles.

Proposals are also invited for the present mail service from Raleigh through this place; from this place to Warsaw; to Marion C. H.; to Wilmington via Elizabeth Town; to Lawrenceville; and to Salisbury via Carthage;—the only change being, that on the latter route, proposals are invited for horseback, sulkey, or two horse coach service. We notice no material change in any route with which any considerable portion of our subscribers are interested, except for a mail thrice, instead of twice a week, from Raleigh to Pittsborough.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Tuesday the 3d, Mr. McDuffie appeared and took his seat. He is in very feeble health.

The bill for the occupation of the Oregon Territory, was debated at considerable length; and many resolutions, reports, &c. were presented.

On Wednesday, a great number of memorials, &c. were referred, and the Oregon bill passed its third reading.

On Thursday, there is the same absence of any thing of an interesting nature, except a personal matter between Mr. Rives and Mr. Benton, who both on this and the preceding day, discussed with considerable warmth, a question of veracity growing out of occurrences in Secret Session on the British Treaty. Besides the direct contradiction of each other's statements, they each appealed to the other Senators, and Mr. Calhoun came out in support of Mr. Rives's version, and Messrs. Walker and Tappan's recollection sustained Mr. Benton's. They were finally called to order by Mr. Archer.

The National Intelligencer says, "If the proceedings of the Senate are little interesting, it is, at least, not our fault. Our readers will, however, we hope, have long ago remarked that there is hardly any token so certain of a legislative body's being usefully employed, as the fact that their proceedings have grown uninteresting."

On Friday, private business occupied the Senate, which adjourned over to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday the 3d, after an hour spent in receiving resolutions, reports, and memorials, the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was again taken up, and Mr. Marshall was entitled to the floor, but announced himself too unwell to speak, and Messrs. Brown, Weller and Ferris each "strutted his hour."

On Wednesday, Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Army Appropriation Bills.

The morning hour was chiefly occupied in a desultory debate on the subject of Gen. Jackson's fine.

The bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was then taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Bowne, Meriwether, and Pickens.

On Thursday, the resolution in relation to Gen. Jackson's Fine was the first matter of any interest taken up, and Mr Cushing took occasion to deliver a regular "glorification" speech, which was demolished by Mr C. H. Williams, in a few words, as follows:—

"Mr. Speaker, I only desire to remark that more than twenty years have elapsed since the battle of New Orleans, and, inasmuch as the gentleman from Massachusetts has never, until now, found an opportunity to eulogise the hero of that day, I submit it as a point of order that the gentleman is now *barred by the statute of limitations.*"

Mr Adams and others also spoke briefly on the subject, which was again laid over after the expiration of the morning hour.

The bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was then taken up, and Mr Gordon of N. Y. delivered a sarcastic speech in reply to Mr Bowne of the same State, which, as they are both Locos, contributed not a little to keep up the merriment which has marked the whole course of the political debate commenced by Mr Cushing. Mr Bowne had indicated a considerable inclination to join Mr Tyler's squad in the House, and evidently contemplated the obtaining of an office from the "Captain," entering zealously into the defence of Messrs Webster and Spencer. For all these, his colleague scored him very severely. In rejoinder, Mr Bowne informed the House, that in 1840, Mr Gordon, finding that the Whigs were likely to carry the day, had offered to join them (the Whigs,) if they would nominate him for Congress. They did not esteem him highly enough to buy him, and so he stuck to the Locofoco party. He pronounced Mr Gordon's speech a "tirade of vulgar personality." Mr Gordon followed this up by another speech, in which he said that "what Mr Bowne had said was false, from the beginning to the end." (A rare family quarrel!)

Mr McKeown then commenced a speech, but before he concluded the House adjourned.

On Friday, Mr Adams and Mr C. J. Ingersoll continued the debate on Gen. Jackson's fine, during the morning hour, after which private bills were taken up.

On Saturday, Mr Ingersoll finished his speech in defence of Gen. Jackson, and after some unimportant business the House adjourned.

MODESTY.—Mr. Proffit, who is one of the very smallest men in Congress, intellectually, said in a speech the other day, that he attributed the overthrow of the Whigs to his having left them!!

Messrs. Stuart and Summers of Virginia, two of the brightest ornaments of the Representative branch of Congress, decline being candidates for re-election.

Mr. Noah has given up the "Union," the Tyler paper he established in New York, finding it utterly unproductive of money or reputation. With all the Government patronage, and all the support of the "universal Tyler party," it was an unprofitable concern.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig says that the first duty of the new Locofoco Governor of Virginia, will be, to demand the surrender of the slave Latimer, from the Governor of Massachusetts. The Whig anticipates that he of Massachusetts will reply, in the language of Gov. McDowell himself, that "by the laws of God and Nature, man can hold no property in man," and thereby will justify his refusal to surrender the slave.

"What will and must strike all the world (says the Whig) as most singular, and the most outrageous violation of consistency that party madness ever perpetrated, is the election of an Abolitionist Governor of Virginia, by the self-styled "Democracy," and that at the very first moment of their clutching the sceptre! For years, the ingenuity and invention of that party have been exhausted to taint the Whig party with Abolition. That Mr. Slade was a Whig and an Abolitionist—that Mr. Adams presented Abolition petitions—has been held up day after day as damning proof, that the whole Whig party was infected with similar sentiments. Mr. Clay himself, the most distinguished opponent of that fanaticism, has not escaped attack from the "Democracy;" and its leaders have manifested the strongest disposition to embrace the whole Whig Party in an indiscriminate imputation, and to subject it to a crusade on that account.

The best defence of the WHIGS herein, and the most conclusive demolition of Loco Focoism, is, that at the first installation of Loco Foco power in the Legislature of Virginia, they have chosen a Governor, who *in principle, in sentiment, and in declaration*, has gone as far as Mr. Slade himself, in favour of Abolition, and much FARTHER THAN JOHN QUINCY ADAMS EVER PROFESSED.

GEORGIA.—The Locofoco Governor of Georgia has discovered a new mode of producing efficient legislation. His party friends in the Legislature having rejected the bill to increase the taxes, and being thus about to leave the State without the necessary funds to meet its obligations, the Governor caused the doors of the Treasury to be *closed*, ordering that not a dollar should be paid out to the members till they made the proper provision! A most amusing scene ensued. A great number of members were at the moment beseiging the door to get their pay.—Some of them *cried*, some laughed, and some cursed his Excellency with a hearty good will. But nothing moved the Governor or opened the Treasury door, till the Assembly met and passed a law, *which they had twice before rejected*, raising the taxes 25 per cent. This is a beautiful picture of Locofocoism!

The same Governor McDonald recommended to the Legislature to require the Banks to pay $110,000 of taxes, to enable the State to meet its debts! If his recommendation had been adopted, 2768 stockholders would have paid the above amount of taxes, (besides their ordinary taxes,) whilst all the other people in the State, (296,806 white souls,) would pay but $275,000. This would have been downright robbery.

POSTSCRIPT.

A long and interesting letter from a correspondent at Raleigh, which ought to have reached us yesterday, informs us of the passage of Jones's resolutions, on Saturday, by a vote of 58 to 54, several Locofocos dodging the vote. The debate was characterized by the foulest charges against the Whig party, (and we learn that *we* were specially honored by the most bitter abuse of "the talented young member from this town;" *such a person* could not have paid us a higher compliment.) The Standard was formally denounced by the party, for its article copied in this paper, as no longer its organ; and a threat of perpetual excommunication if he dares to publish such another article. "Thus, (says the writer,) this man, who has devoted his time, his energies, prostituted his name, and tarnished his character with all considerate men, who has been a powerful instrument in bringing the party into power, and who has heaped upon himself a mountain, Olympus high, of political sins, is unceremoniously denounced for daring one time in his life to think and speak for himself; when he attempts to stay the ruthless hand that is lifted to destroy the country, he is denounced as a traitor to his party."

It is believed that the resolutions will pass the Senate, though perhaps in a modified form as proposed by Mr. Edwards, in which event there is no doubt of the surrender of the charter.

The Governor has refused to receive the bond tendered by Mr. Wheeler as Treasurer, (for $250 000,) for reasons stated to the Legislature. The Speakers of the two Houses have endorsed their acceptance of the bond, and answered the Governor's message. The subject has been referred to a Select Committee, whose report could scarcely be made in time, as the 20 days within which the bond must be executed expired yesterday.

The Register states that the "talented young member" "charged the Banks with having loaned money to the Whigs in 1840, to form their Tippecanoe Clubs. These associations, *he thought*, prima facie evidence of the corruption of the Banks."!!! He also asserted that "the Banks had violated their charters in not making dividends on several occasions." This "great ignorance" of the "talented young member," was exposed by Mr Barringer.

A VETO.—The Governor of Georgia has vetoed the bill passed by his brother Locos of the Legislature, to lay off the State into Congressional Districts. His reason is, that the law of Congress prescribing the District System is unconstitutional!

The Members of the Legislature raised their own wages to $4 50 a day, and increased the taxes on the people 25 per cent. This is Locofocoism!

MISSOURI.—The Locofocos in the Missouri Legislature have nominated Mr. Van Buren for President and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President, and have appointed Delegates to a National Convention at Baltimore on the 4th Monday of November next. This nomination is a compromise, as it is known that Col. Johnson had many friends among the members for the first office.

The debt of the State of Illinois is nearly fourteen millions. The Governor says the State is utterly unable, at present, to pay principal or interest, and recommends that it "go into a state of liquidation!" surrendering all its property, (about 500,000 acres of land,) to its creditors! He does not think the people could pay taxes to the amount of the interest. It is rather unfortunate for Illinois that the Bankrupt Law is to be repealed.

THE COTTON CROP.—The *quantity of Cotton* received at all the ports up to the latest dates, is 890,414 bales, an increase of 284,980 bales over the receipts to the same date last year. The crop is not only a very large one, but it has been hurried forward as rapidly as possible, in anticipation of the fall which has gradually taken place in prices.

LEVYING BLACK MAIL.—The Richmond Whig gives an account of an agent of John Jones of the Madisonian, who called on a Postmaster in Virginia, named T——, and urged him to subscribe to that paper, on the ground that he, as a Government officer, ought to support the official organ. The gentleman positively refused. The agent then went to a neighbor's house, and urged him to subscribe, on the ground that the Post office ought to be removed from T's house, and in that case *he* might get it. John got no Subscriber, however.

CHINA.—The President has recommended to Congress to send a Commissioner to China, to negotiate for the same commercial facilities as England has secured to herself by the late Treaty.

He has also proposed an acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.—Mr. Nichol, Secretary of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, has absconded, being found to be a defaulter to the Institution for about a quarter of a million of dollars! He has a very large amount of real estate in the city, which will make good some of the loss.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 18th ult., by E. G. L. Barringer, Esq., Mr. MURPHY McRAE to Mrs. AMANDA DUMAS, the beautiful and accomplished young widow of the late John Dumas, dec'd; all of Montgomery county.

In Brownsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Nathaniel Thomas, Mr. W. HOOD to Miss NANCY HAYS. Also, Mr. ANGUS McDUFFIE, formerly of Cumberland county, N. C., to Miss ELIZABETH HAYS; all of Brownsville, S. C.

In Lafayette, Chambers county, Alabama, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. T. P. C. Shelman, JOHNSON J. HOOPER, to Miss MARY M., daughter of Greene D. Brantley, Esq., of that place.

In New Orleans, on the 24th ult., at the residence of Henry Hopkins, Esq., by the Rev. Theodore Clapp, F. A. LUMSDEN, senior editor of the Picayune, to BLANCHE, second daughter of Capt. Robert Spedden of that city.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 15th September last, Miss ELIZABETH BERRY, a worthy and respectable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At New Orleans, on the 17th ultimo, after a short but painful illness, THOMAS J. LOCKE, in the 17th year of his age. The deceased was a resident of Linden, Alabama, and son of the late William Locke, formerly of this place.

In Carroll county, Miss., on the 17th ultimo, in the 59th year of her age, Mrs. NANCY PITTMAN, consort of Jesse Pittman, Esq. formerly of Robeson county, N. C. Mrs. P. has been for the past twenty years a truly pious and much esteemed member of the Baptist Church, and died in the full triumph of faith in a blessed immortality. She has left a large number of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in hhds., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Cook Woman, accustomed also to house work; a good washer and ironer. Has no children. Apply at this office.

January 11, 1843. 36-tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson Tea, just received by

D. O. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JAN. 11.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Mackerel, bf bl. No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	5½ a 6½	Molasses,	25
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 90
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Coffee,	10 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn.	40 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	15 a 17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4 a $4½	Sack,	$2½
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow,	8
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 12½	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
dry,	10 a 12½	Wheat,	80 a 85
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	6 a 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS,

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14, 15 and 16

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 4.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 5 00 a 6 00; Flooring 7 00 a 7 50; Timber 3 00 a 4 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 75; Salt, coarse, 30 a 33; Rice 2 37 a 2 50.

Naval Stores.—What turpentine comes in brings two dollars. Tar is in but little request at 83 to 85 cents.

We hear of no sales of lumber.

Some rice has been sold at $2 85, cash.

The week past has been so dull a one for trade that it is difficult to make up any kind of a report. *Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—January 3.

Bacon 5 a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 14; Cotton 5½ a 6; Corn 40 a 61½; Flour 4 50 a 5 00; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

Cotton at Columbia, 5½ to 6¼.

At Augusta, Cotton 4½ to 7.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 9; Corn 57; Oats 31 to 34.

At New York, fair Upland Cotton 7 to 7¾; Flour 4 50 to 4 69; Wheat 89; Corn 56; Wilmington Turpentine 2 75; Beeswax 28½ to 29; Tallow 9.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan'y 5, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for H & E J Lilly, C T Haigh, J E Patterson, Cook & Co. T S Lutterloh, J D Williams, D Johnson, T C Blake, J C Dobbin, E L Winslow, W B Wright, S W Tillinghast, Hall & Johnson, J W Wooten, J W Wright, Jackson Johnson, J Jessup, Geo McNeill, J S Pearsen, and Benbow & Co, of this place; and for T Whitehead and A Tomlinson of the interior.

☞ The River is in good boating order.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

December 28.—Schr. Grandee from Mayaguez; Brigs Susan from Philadelphia, Wave from Gloucester, Mass. 29.—Brig Packet from Boston, Br. brig Unity from Jamaica; Schr. Orralloo from Cape Haytien. January 2.—Br. brig Southampton from Dominica.

DEPARTURES.

December 28.—Brig Elba for Havana. 30.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn for New York, North Carolina for do. January 2.—Schrs. James Switch for New York, Sterling for do.; Brig Mariner for Demerara. 3.—Schrs. Peruvian for Portsmouth, N. H., Oneron for St. Jago de Cuba; Brigs Packet for Boston, Gen. Bolivar for Porto Rico.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

6 HHDS. PRIME NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 bbls. do. do. Molasses.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 6, 1843. 36-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

25 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
A few casks Plaster Paris,
5 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks Cheese, of superior quality.

B. ROSE.

December 27, 1842. 36-3*w*

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 5th inst., a negro man named Allen, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, bright mulatto color, very straight hair, limps badly from the effects of white swelling in one ancle, I believe the left. He is a blacksmith by trade, and has false keys, with which he broke into my houses before he ran off. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get him. He is probably lurking about Fayetteville, or about the Six Runs, in Sampson, from whence he was brought.

DRURY SMITH.

Cumberland County, Jan'y 6. 1wpd

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on or about the 30th July last, a Negro Woman Slave named FLORA, about 24 years old, very black complected. She has a down look when spoken to, and has lost one of her upper front teeth, is rather taller than common, with a very trim and handsome figure for a negro. She often complained of a sore knee occasioned by rheumatism, of which she may not now complain. She was raised in this vicinity, and it is unknown which way she may direct her course. I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, residing about 3 miles above Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., or for confining her in any jail so that I may get her again.

JAS. C. McEACHIN.

Near Laurel Hill, Jan. 4, 1843. 36tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

James Dalrymple and Andrew Cox, vs. Andrew Sheppard & Alex. C. Curry. } *Injunction.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew Sheppard, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, in the town of Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of February, 1843, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken as to him pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday of August, 1842.

36] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

We have entered upon the NINETEENTH YEAR *of our connection with the Observer as its Editor, and avail ourself of the occasion to tender our thanks to our paying readers for their confid

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

Camden and Gadsden Stage.

HAVING purchased of Maj. William Shiver, the whole of his interest in the CAMDEN AND GADSDEN STAGE LINE, I beg leave respectfully to inform the public, that I will continue to run it on my own account.

The Stage to start from C. H. Davis' Hotel, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the Northern mail; and from Gadsden on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the Cars arrive from Charleston.

As this line has been put in operation as much for the accommodation of the public, as any expectation of profit, it is hoped that the public will give it that support that they think it is entitled to.

JAMES McEWEN.

Camden, Dec. 20, 1842. 34-4w

FRESH

Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Amonia; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Amonia; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Pastes; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Piperine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 12, 1842. 28tf

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1826, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors: WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE Subscriber gives notice, that the Steamer Cotton Plant is now in fine order, with enlarged Cabin, new bedding, a well qualified Commander, and every comfort usual on the finest Packet Boats, and that she will resume her customary weekly trips between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Hereafter, passage money will not be booked, but will be due and payable before the passenger leaves the boat. The large amount due me for passage, which I find it impossible to collect, and my own urgent necessities, renders this rule imperative.

PROPRIETOR OF THE COTTON PLANT.

November 22, 1842. 29tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He was discovered, a few days since, in the upper part of Robeson county, making his escape with a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of it grey; his neck has some appearance of being marked with small pox, and his chin has a hollow in it. He has rather an impediment in his speech, and walks with his body a little inclined forward. He had on a white hat with a broad brim, black jeans homespun coat and pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability he is still lurking about the said Campbell's.

GEORGE J. BETHEA.

Marion District, S. C., Oct. 17, 1842. 24-3m

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candies,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Joseph P. Smith and others *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Joseph P. Smith and others, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said Joseph P. Smith and others, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

George W. Little, Assignee, *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of George W. Little, Assignee, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said George W. Little, Assignee, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

John D. Toomer *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of John D. Toomer, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said John D. Toomer, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

John B. Kelly *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of John B. Kelly, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said John B. Kelly, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Erasmus Love *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Erasmus Love, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said Erasmus Love, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

State of North Carolina.

Anson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Joseph White *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

WHEREAS, an Attachment, issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Joseph White, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin and others, as the property of Edmund D. Martin: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above named, and that Judgment will be rendered that the land levied on as aforesaid shall be sold, to satisfy the claim of the said Joseph White, unless the said Edmund D. Martin shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur to the said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, 1842, and in the 67th year of American Independence.

C. MYERS, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 31-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

S. S. HORNOR, Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY requests those requiring his services to give him an early call, as his stay here will necessarily be limited.

December 6, 1842. 31tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Colins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of CANDLES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

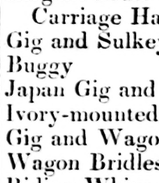
Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Laine, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25. 1842. 25-tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Archibald Munroe of Moore County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first day of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

November 26, 1842. 30-10w-pd

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

LAND SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the Land situate on McLennan's Creek, Moore County, known as the McLeod Land, is postponed until Tuesday the 17th day of January, 1843, when it will be sold for ready money, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o' clock.

S. J. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

October 28, 1842. 26tf

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED

TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weakness, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. 2ndly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease is in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND,
No. 28 *North Second Street, Philadelphia.*

Sept. 1, 1842. 18-tf

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and or all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES: For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

At Private Sale and at Auction.

THE Subscriber has on Consignment a large and general assortment of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of every article of Gentlemen's wearing apparel: Overcoats of every kind and quality; Dress and Frock Coats, various colors; Pantaloons, Cassimere and Sattinet; Shirt Bosoms, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, &c. The above is opened in Store next to Mr. Joseph Baker, and will be sold extremely low for Cash. E. W. WILLKINGS, *Ancl'r.*

Dec'r 27. 34tf

VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a large quantity of Valuable LAND, in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, much of which is of a superior quality of bottom and up-land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c., with excellent Buildings, Grist Mill, and Orchard. This land lies in the midst of one of the finest ranges in North Carolina. Its character for health and good water, is seldom equalled. It will be sold in any number of acres to suit the purchaser, and on terms to suit the times. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine it. Application to me, near Raleigh, or to Gen. W. D. Dowd, near Carthage, Moore county, either in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

P. W. DOWD.

December 10, 1842. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6, 1842. 31tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George B. Atkins, deceased, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to settle their accounts; and those having demands against the same, are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN H. HALL, *Executor.*

December 20, 1842. 33-6w

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward to any person who will deliver to me, or lodge in Jail so that I get them, my Negro Woman MARY and Child, who absconded in February last. She formerly belonged to Mrs. Wood in Lumberton, and from recent information she is now lurking about there. A further description is unnecessary, as she is so well known there.

R. G. W. HODGES.

Brownsville, S. C., Dec. 9, 1842. 32-2m

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, the 16th day of January next, at the Court House door in the Town of Rockingham, I shall expose to Public Sale, FOUR LIKELY NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of Daniel McDonald, dec'd.

Terms.—Said Negroes will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit extending unto the 1st of January, 1844, the purchase money being secured by bond and approved security, before the property is changed.

SAMUEL GIBSON, *Administrator Pendente Lite.*

December 12, 1842. 33-ts

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1842.

Daniel McDonald *vs.* Distributees and Legatees of D. McDonald, dec'd,—an application to prove the last Will and Testament of D. McDonald, in due and solemn form.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan and Malcom McDonald, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to object, if they think proper, to Plaintiff's application, otherwise the same will be admitted to probate.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of November, 1842.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 25] 33-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, at his Auction Store, opposite the Hotel, has in Store the following GOODS:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT,
200 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 hhds N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
75 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
1000 lbs Putty,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
100 bags Shot,
1500 lbs Bar Lead,
25 bbls Green Copperas,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
10 tons Iron,
25 bags Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
100 lbs best Caraccas Indigo,
200 reams Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,

Loaf, Lump and Crushed Sugar, Stuart's Candies, Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Soda and Butter Crackers, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, half and qr. bbls No. 1 Mackerel, Snuff, Tobacco and Spanish Cigars, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Madder, Salts, Saleratus, Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Logwood, Fustic, Canewood, Brazil wood, with other Dyes, Drugs and Medicines of good quality, Fancy Soap and Perfumery, common and fine Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

150 Packages Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Cotton and Wool Cards, Fur, Wool and Palm Hats, Straw Bonnets, Collins' and Kings' Axes, 2000 pairs assorted Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at low prices. The assortment is general, and they will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 20, 1842. 25tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffil Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles, Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Satin and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinos, Alpaca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloth, Challys, Bombazines, (light colors,) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calico s, Red Tick, Apron Checks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Raworth's 3-4 yd. Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemming's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Box and Stock Locks, Carpenters' patent iron Rim Locks, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Iron Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 214m

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order at short notice.

E. J. HALE.

September 28.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Trace with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

ALMANACS FOR 1843.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1843, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

November 8, 1842.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 2, 1843.